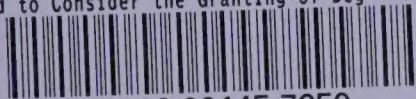


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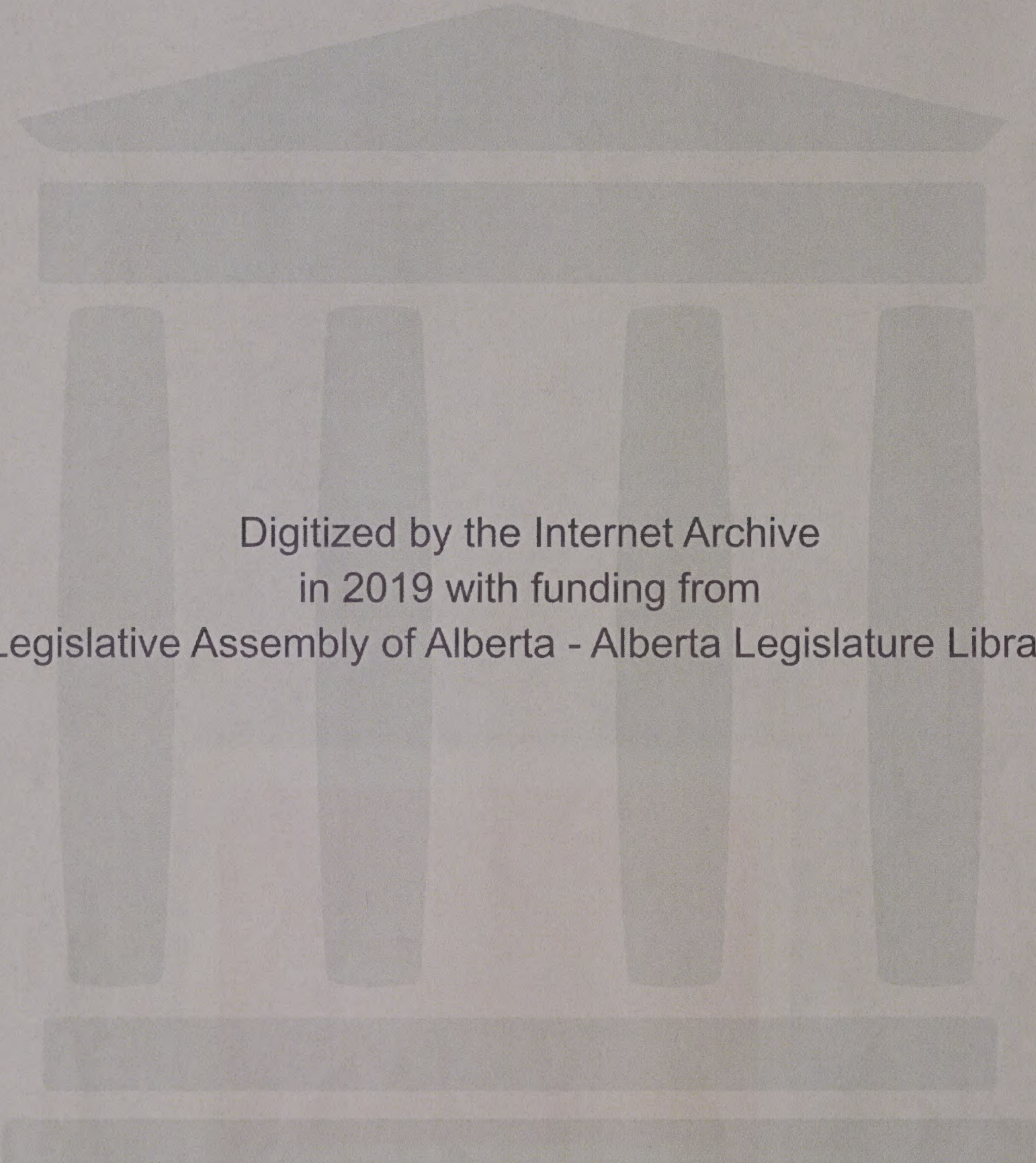
ALTA. COMMISSION APPOINTED TO CONSIDER
THE GRANTING OF DEGREE-CONFERRING
POWERS TO CALGARY COLLEGE

REPORT

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REPORT

— of the —

COMMISSION

*appointed to consider the Granting
of Degree-conferring Powers to*

CALGARY COLLEGE

—
Sessional Paper No. 1, 1915
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EDMONTON:
Printed by J. W. Jeffery, Government Printer
1915

GEO. H. V. BULYEA
Lieutenant-Governor

CANADA
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA:

COMMISSION

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern, GREETING:

WHEREAS in and by an Order of Our Lieutenant-Governor in Council, bearing date the Twenty-Second day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, provision has been made for Our Commissioners therein and hereinafter named to inquire into and consider the proposals contained in Bill Number 48 respecting Calgary College, introduced into the Legislative Assembly on the Second day of October, A.D. 1913.

NOW KNOW YE THAT by and with the advice of Our Lieutenant-Governor in Council, WE do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint Robert Alexander Falconer, C. M. G., LL.D., D. Lit. President, University of Toronto, Toronto, Chairman; Walter Charles Murray, M. A., LL.D., President, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, and Arthur Stanley MacKenzie, B. A., Ph. D., F.R.S.C., President, Dalhousie University, Halifax, together with the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust, of right and by law appertaining, during pleasure;

AND WE DO HEREBY under the authority of the Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters, being Chapter Two of the Statutes of the Province of Alberta, 1908, confer upon Our said Commissioners, the power of summoning before them any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such documents, and things as Our said Commissioners shall deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are hereby appointed to examine.

AND WE DO hereby require and direct Our said Commissioners to report to Our Lieutenant-Governor in Council

the result of their investigation, together with the evidence taken before them.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our Province to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: The Honourable George Hedley Vicars Bulyea, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province, at Our Government House, in Our City of Edmonton, this TWENTY-SECOND day of MAY, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the FIFTH year of OUR REIGN.

BY COMMAND:

A. J. McLEAN

Provincial Secretary.

To the Honourable Geo. H. V. Bulyea,
Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta in Council.

Your Honour:

We, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and consider the proposals contained in Bill Number 48 respecting Calgary College, introduced into the Legislative Assembly on the Second day of October, A.D. 1913, respectfully report to your Honour in Council as follows:

I.—Historical Introduction.

Prior to 1903 applications having been made by denominational bodies to the Legislative Assembly of the North West Territories for the incorporation of colleges with degree granting powers, the Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, Premier of the Territories, who was also Minister of Education, introduced in that year a bill making provision for the establishment of one University and one only for the Territories, in order to avoid a repetition of the evils which by reason of competing institutions had been experienced by the Eastern Provinces. This bill was enacted by the Legislative Assembly without opposition and received general approval from the public.

In 1906, the year after the division of the Territories into two Provinces, an Act was passed by the Legislature of the Province of Alberta which repeated in all essential features the Ordinance of 1903. At the same session the Legislature voted \$150,000 for the purchase of a site for the University, the selection of the site being left to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The choice fell upon Strathcona, now South Edmonton. Steps were immediately taken for the organization of the University; the appointment of the President was made in January 1908; teaching was begun in September 1908; and the first building was erected in 1909-10.

The development of the University of Alberta has been surprisingly rapid. The attendance of regular students taking courses leading to a degree has increased from 45 in the first year to over 400 at the present time; the staff which numbered

5 in 1908-09 has grown to 17 professors, and 26 lecturers and instructors.

To the original Faculty of Arts there have been added Faculties of Applied Science, Law and Medicine, and departments of Pharmacy and Accountancy. In addition to the regular work of instruction the University is discharging an important public service by means of its Public Health, Chemical and Engineering Testing Laboratories. The University also has, by legal enactment, the control of the examinations required by candidates seeking license to practice in the professions of Medicine, Dentistry, Surveying, and, by agreement, the University exercises similar powers with regard to Law, Architecture, Pharmacy and Accounting. In this respect the University of Alberta is unique among the Universities of Canada. It has also developed a system of Extension Courses and Travelling Libraries, which are carrying its benefits to all parts of the Province.

When the Province was erected and the Capital placed at Edmonton by Dominion Statute, the citizens of Calgary entertained the expectation that the University would be placed in their city. After the establishment of the University of Alberta at Edmonton certain citizens of Calgary petitioned the Legislature in 1910 for the incorporation of a University at Calgary. The charter proposed for the new University was in all essential features a copy of that granted to the Provincial University. The Legislature gave incorporation to a College of Calgary, but withheld the power to confer degrees and to control the examination required for admission to the professions.

Offers of donations of money and gifts of land including a site of 160 acres were received by the Governors of the College, some conditional upon its location, others upon its securing full University powers. The City of Calgary also voted \$150,000 for the erection of a building.

Calgary College opened in October, 1912, in temporary quarters with a staff of four professors, and an attendance of 24 regular students, and one hundred and one taking one or more classes. Application for degree-conferring powers was renewed in 1911 and again in 1913. It is claimed that the failure to secure these powers is responsible for the fact that the Calgary College has not been able to attract students in greater numbers and to receive the financial support which had been expected.

When the application of Calgary College for University powers as contained in a Bill introduced October 2nd, 1913, came before the Legislature, authority was given for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into and consider the proposal contained in the Bill, and to report to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The Commission was appointed on the 23rd day of May, 1914, and held public sessions in Calgary on the 20th and 21st days of November, 1914, and in Edmonton on the 23rd and 24th days of the same month.

II.—The Case Presented for a University in Calgary.

The plea of the petitioners for the granting of degree-conferring powers to Calgary College was based upon the following arguments:

1. That Calgary is particularly well situated for a University, which "while having a strong central Arts Faculty, should pay special attention to Applied Science and Technology."
2. That the Province is so large that it cannot be served by one University, and that the "southern part of Alberta is practically at the present time without University facilities," further, that the centre of population has moved southward by forty-eight miles from 1901-1911, and that Calgary will be the centre of a great industrial and agricultural development. Consequently the claim is made that such a University at Calgary would serve as a better centre for all kinds of university work, including extension work, for the Southern part of the Province than the university at Edmonton could ever be.
3. That it is the ambition of large cities to establish Universities in their midst which will act "as sources of light and influence," provide them with trained leaders, furnish education to many "who would otherwise be unable or not inclined to obtain it," and induce pupils to remain longer in the high schools.
4. That the attendance of students, more particularly the attendance of a large number of occasional students, have, notwithstanding its lack of degree-conferring powers, already justified the establishment of a University in Calgary.

The Dean and the Acting President reported that the attendance of students was as follows:

	Regular	"Special" (attendance one or more regular classes)	Evening Students
1912-13	24	101	no record
1913-14	18	129	210
1914-15	17	32	50

It was explained that the "Special" students were teachers, stenographers and others who attended lectures in English, History and French, which classes were held for their convenience between 4 and 6:30 p.m. Also that the evening classes in 1913-14 included sixteen lectures on Social Service, thirteen lectures on Economic and Political questions, and fourteen lectures given at the request of the Trades and Labor Council of the "Social and Industrial History of England, France and Germany, and with the relations of Law to Economics."

5. That Calgary is indicated as a favorable place for the establishment of a University by the existence there of the Provincial Normal School and a number of private

colleges and schools, in addition to an efficient system of public schools doing academic and technical work.

6. That the liberality of the citizens and the City of Calgary will provide financial support adequate for the establishment of a University with strong faculties in Arts, Law and Education is shown by the results of the campaign begun in 1911. In support of these claims the following statement of present resources was submitted:

(a) From Private sources:

1. Subscriptions amounting to \$285,600.
2. Gifts of land, in all about 575 acres.
3. Promise of endowment of \$40,000 for one chair.

(b) From the City of Calgary a grant, on certain conditions, of \$150,000 for a building.

Further the belief was expressed by the College authorities and other citizens that "The City would be prepared to give a yearly grant "based on the assessment." It was stated that three-tenths of a mill was a reasonable amount to expect.

7. In the written statement presented to the Commission and signed by the Chairman of the Senate, the Chairman of the Board of Governors and the Acting President, the opinion is expressed, that they "are justified in thinking that the Province would contribute to the support of the more expensive faculties of Science, Medicine, etc., when the time came to establish them."
8. That while the proposed University should be under the supervision of the Provincial authorities, it should be independent of the Provincial University at Edmonton, so that each might have free scope to develop its individuality, and the Province be enriched by having "two good types of Universities instead of one," and receive the benefits of individual and civic munificence.

The foregoing arguments were set forth partly in a document signed on behalf of Calgary College by the Chairman of the Senate, the Chairman of the Board of Governors and the Acting President; partly in evidence given by leading citizens of Calgary. This evidence brought to the attention of your Commissioners the fact that the City of Calgary has, in a highly commendable manner, attempted to adopt its system of public education to the needs of the people. It has introduced Manual Training and Domestic Science into the various grades of the public schools, has established a prevocational school for pupils whose development has been retarded, is planning the establishment of a composite high school and has operated very successfully technical courses in night classes, which were attended by 1054 persons in 1913-14.

Your Commissioners were also impressed by the recurrence throughout the evidence of the opinion that higher technical instruction should be provided to meet local needs.

Dr. Scott, the Superintendent of City schools, stated that an institution of higher learning in Calgary, if choice had to be made, should give the preference to some sort of vocational training. In this opinion Dr. Scott was seconded by Mr. Kidner, and in the special emphasis which he placed upon sociological and technical courses he was strongly supported by the religious and charitable organizations and by the Trades and Labor Council.

Mayor Sinnott, who, as Chairman of the School Board, had introduced technical training into the city schools, said, "My opinion is that the College should be along scientific lines," and that in the advancement of technical work, the College should take a leading part.

The Bishop of Calgary deprecated the establishment of a "rival to the University of Alberta," and thought that "a definite aim could be kept in view between the two institutions," and that conditions perhaps "point to our having technical and scientific education" and "that we should study to guide our institution so as to interfere as little as possible with the University of Alberta, and yet, of course, take a high position."

Dr. MacRae, Principal of Western Canada College, in answer to the question, "If there were to be but one faculty in Calgary, which would be the greatest value to the City, Arts or Applied Science?", replied, "I think Applied Science. That would appeal to our people more at this stage. I do not think I would desire it as much myself, but I think the population at large would prefer it."

Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P., said, "Agriculture is our main asset, and we must give scientific training to those who till the soil. If the City would be the home of such an institution, it would be doing the greatest work that it is possible to do. My second scheme would be some kind of technical school. I put Agriculture first and a technical school second, and as for Law and Arts, I am not concerned."

In the outline of policy considered by the Board of Governors and presented to the Commission by the Chairman of the Board, Dr. Blow, it is stated:

1. That Calgary College should be given the status of a University.
2. That the Dominion and the Province should assist by grants in aid of certain specific kinds of work.
3. That the City should assist in providing buildings and equipment, and in making grants for maintenance.
4. That the University should have:
 - a. A strong Arts Faculty, including a department of Household Science.
 - b. A School of Science.
 - c. A School of Law.
 - d. A Faculty of Education.
 - e. A School of Agriculture.

5. That in addition to regular courses in these departments there should be:
 - a. Part courses.
 - b. Evening courses.
 - c. Extra mural courses.

In the discussion of the possibility of securing support, he admitted that an institution giving more attention to Science than to Arts would be more popular.

III.—The University Problem in Alberta.

Before stating their recommendations the Commission desire to give a review of the fundamental considerations which underlie any satisfactory solution of the problem.

It must be assumed that the people of Alberta will not be satisfied unless the youth of the Province have the opportunity of obtaining the best education which its revenues can afford, so that they will not be forced to leave the Province in order to obtain a University training of the highest character.

An idea of the cost of a modern University with its professional schools and adequate laboratory equipment, is suggested by the following figures taken from reports of State Universities for the year 1910.

State.	Pop.	Students	Total Capital Expend.	Annual Maintain.
Nebraska.	1,192,214	2839	\$1,348,050	\$ 633,562
Missouri...	3,293,335	2741	1,806,693	678,993
Minnesota..	2,075,708	4592	3,872,783	1,126,042
California..	2,337,549	4314	10,000,000	1,397,329
Wisconsin..	2,333,860	4099	3,825,014	1,387,264

The University of Cincinnati has been cited in the evidence as an example of what civic and private enterprise could accomplish in the establishment and maintenance of a modern University. This University has faculties of Arts, Education, Engineering, Commerce and Medicine, with buildings and equipment valued at \$2,289,000 and an endowment of \$1,200,000. Its income in 1913 was \$323,073 of which the city contributed \$197,813, the proceeds of a half mill tax. The students numbered 1,868. It should be borne in mind that Cincinnati has a population of nearly 400,000 and that it is a city of much wealth.

The resources of Calgary College, however, as set forth by the Bursar in his evidence are quite inadequate for the support of even a modest university of Arts and Science with 300 students, which according to the opinion of the Dean of the College would cost for maintenance alone not less than \$70,000 annually. This estimate is in our opinion none too high.

Assuming, as suggested by their Board, that the City of Calgary might be expected to levy a 3-10 mill tax on the city assessment, which would now produce about \$35,000 or half of the required maintenance, the College would need an in-

come producing endowment of at least \$600,000. In addition there would be the cost of building and equipment, which would require to be raised first, and which would amount to something from \$350,000 to \$500,000.

The financial statement of the College Board shows that the present condition of the College is as follows:

	Promises Made in 1911	Paid to Nov. 1914
a. Subscriptions payable in five yearly instalments	\$100,600	\$ 6,855
b. Lord Strathcona's gift	25,000	25,000
c. Amounts bearing 6% interest, principal payable at death	160,000	10,880
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$285,600	\$42,735
d. Endowment promised for a chair by Messrs. Bryan & Shortt \$40,000.		
e. Lands—160 acres for a site and 415 acres (approximately) on various conditions, the value of which is at present impossible to estimate.		
f. A grant from the city of \$150,000 for a building on certain conditions.		

The total income received from all sources from the inception of the College to November 1914 was \$46,696.05, and the expenditure \$49,794.94; the cash on hand was \$62.63, leaving a deficit of \$3,036.26; there were also salaries and bills unpaid amounting to \$2,919.31, making a total liability of \$5,955.57. Of this expenditure \$20,000 was a loan made out of the Lord Strathcona gift to the Tregillus Clay Products Company on a note secured by a second mortgage.

It is obvious from this statement that no funds are being reserved for endowment, and since practically all that may be realized on subscriptions, city grants and lands should be set aside for site, buildings and equipment, it was admitted that it would be necessary to make regular periodic appeals for support for maintenance.

The evident conclusion to be drawn from the above is that the resources now at the disposal of Calgary College are not such as to warrant the granting of degree-conferring powers to it as a University on a private foundation.

Since private liberality, assisted by civic taxation, does not seem to be equal to the task of supporting a properly equipped University in Calgary, the only alternative, if such an institution were to be maintained, would be for the Province to assume a large part of the financial burden. This is clearly recognized by the friends and authorities of Calgary College, who declare in their written statement that they expect the Province to contribute to the more expensive faculties of Science, Medicine, &c. when formed. Your Commissioners are convinced that the granting of degree-conferring powers to Calgary College would involve State aid for a second Uni-

versity in the Province. But we are no less convinced that the Province is not justified in assuming this expenditure, and diverting any of its resources to the support of a second University in the Province, as for many years to come the needs of the University of Alberta and other educational and public institutions of the Province will increase even more rapidly than the population and revenue. An idea of the rapidity and extent of this growth may be formed by the consideration of the following statement of expenditure during the first six years of the University's history:—

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA.

(a) Annual Maintenance:

1908. June 30th	\$ 3,507.65		
1909. June 30th	20,194.92		
1910. June 30th	27,199.62		
1911. June 30th	34,068.28		
1912. June 30th	42,846.97		
1913. June 30th	67,579.38		
1914. June 30th—including Extension Work	107,333.00		
1914-15 Estimate Including Special Vote for	35,950.00		
Bond Interest....	\$45,000.00	181,630.00	\$483,359.82

(b) Capital Expenditure:

Capital Cost of University to date	\$1,147,000.00
Land, now assessed at \$3,600,000 bought for	150,000.00

An estimate of what the expenditure will amount to at the end of next ten or fifteen years must be based upon the probabilities of the growth of the Province and the experience of similar Universities in Eastern Canada and the United States. It is perhaps not unreasonable to expect that an attendance of 1,500 students may be realized within that period. The following estimate for this number has been given by the authorities of the University of Alberta:—

Additional Capital Expenditure to meet re- quirements of 1,500 students	\$2,000,000.00
Making a total Capital Expenditure (includ- ing capital cost of University given above) of	3,147,000.00
This is exclusive of the cost of the land.	
Amount of Annual Outlay on current account, exclusive of interest charges, to meet requirements of 1,500 students....	450,000.00

From the foregoing statement of the growth of the expenditure of the University of Alberta in the initial stages of its development, and from the statements previously given of the cost of the State Universities of the States of Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois, California and Wisconsin, each of these States supporting only one University, but one conclusion can be drawn as to the wisdom of asking the Province to establish and support a second University. Not one of the aforementioned States has established a second State insti-

tution of University grade, although the population in all but one exceeds 2,000,000. In the British Isles and Germany the proportion of Universities to population is about one to two and a half or three millions of people.

The financial burden involved in the establishment of two institutions of University grade within a state is not, however, the only evil, nor even the greatest, experienced by the State by reason of divided University support. President Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, who has made exhaustive enquiries into this subject, says, "The establishment of more than one institution of higher learning by the State Government has been almost always a source of political and educational weakness, and it has resulted in nearly every case in the waste of State money and in unwholesome rivalry The whole experience of the American States goes to show that the establishment of a single State institution of higher learning is the wise policy. In other words, our experience seems to show that institutional rivalry and political influence will play a large part in the educational development of a State wherever a State embarks upon the plan of building up separate institutions of higher learning." In his report to the Carnegie Foundation for 1913, he discusses at considerable length the unfortunate University situation in the States of Iowa, Kansas, Washington and Ohio due to the existence of rival State institutions.

The U. S. Commissioner of Education in his report of 1912 expresses similar views with equal emphasis. An extract from his report is given below: I 87.88.

"Twenty-two States; in the organization of their agencies for higher education, adopted in the beginning the policy of distributing them geographically, each one independent in its organization and ambitions. Whatever may have been the original motives, it is the general agreement of wise and progressive leaders of higher education in the States at the present time that there is distinct advantage in combining in one institution the colleges of liberal arts and sciences and all the professional schools, including colleges of engineering and agriculture, thus forming a single university for a given State."

"The distribution and subdivision of what should be a unified function of the State as a whole has led inevitably in most cases to waste, duplication, undesirable competition for appropriations and campaigning for students in order to get more appropriations. Not the least of the disturbing effects of this condition has been a confusion as to the standards which each institution should maintain, not merely with relation to the other parts of the higher educational system, but with reference to the secondary schools as well."

"During the past ten years many experiments have been tried in the endeavor to remedy some of the admitted defects of the system now operated in many States. The process of experimentation has gone on without very clear conception of the educational and administrative problems involved, and

certainly without the much desired divorcing of educational policies from political considerations. There can be no mistake in believing that the people of several of the Commonwealths have definitely decided that waste, overlapping and unwholesome competition shall cease."

One of the evils of competition between rival State institutions deserves more than a passing notice.

Competing Universities, in order to justify an increase in State support, have yielded to the temptation of having their success estimated by the number of students in attendance; by a lowering of standards and similar methods to accomplish this end, have degraded the educational standing of the country, and also done injury to young men and women by inducing them to undertake University work, for which they are unfitted. This is a detriment to the University, an injury to the community and an injustice to the students, who are in this way induced to withdraw from pursuits in which they could serve both themselves and public to greater advantage. For admission to courses in Arts and Science, and in professional studies, a definite standard of attainment in accepted subjects of the High School course is a necessity, and for these subjects no alternatives are satisfactory. The best educational opinion today demands, the raising, not the lowering, of entrance standards.

The following table of the geographical distribution of the students of the University of Alberta shows the extent to which the University at Edmonton is serving all parts of the Province. Roughly speaking, one-third of the students come from outside the Province, one-third from Edmonton, and one-third from the rest of the Province. Of the 156 credited to Edmonton, 75, or practically one-half, received their training in the High Schools of that city. Of the remainder, 58 made Edmonton their home because of its educational facilities, while 23 make it their home during their University course. The number credited to Calgary, 37, includes 20 Law students who receive instruction in that city.

Home Outside the Province		Home Within the Province	
Ontario	42	Edmonton	156
Quebec	2	Calgary	37
P. E. I.	2	Red Deer	7
Nova Scotia	5	Wetaskiwin	3
New Brunswick	3	Lacombe	3
Manitoba	4	Ponoka	3
Saskatchewan	7	Vegreville	3
British Columbia	4	Ft. Saskatchewan	2
England	35	Macleod	2
Scotland	10	Camrose	2
Ireland	3	Okotoks	2
Wales	1	Morinville	2
United States	5	Lewisville	2

Iceland	1	Ohaton	2
China	2	Lake Saskatoon	2
	<hr/>	Lethbridge	2
	126	Medicine Hat	2
		One each from the places	
		mentioned below ...	43
			<hr/>
			275
		From outside the Prov-	
		ince	126
			<hr/>
		Total	401

Bardo, Kingman, Garrington, Beaver Hills, Monitor, Barons, New Norway, Sedgewick, Edson, Amisk, Hughenden, Zetland, Stavely, Colinton, Highland, Bittern Lake, Bon Accord, Didsbury, Irma, Youngstown, Three Hills, Claresholm, Jarrow, Mound, Taber, Gadsby, Castor, Bremner, Botha, Innisfail, Raymond, Bently, Delburne, Dusseldorf, Mannville, Kinsella, Lamont, Loughheed, Spring Bank, Martins, Cardston, Bankhead, Coalhurst.

The University of Alberta, therefore, draws its students from all sections of the Province, and as Edmonton is a convenient railway centre, it may be expected to do so in increasing measure. Experience shows that it is the academic advantages, and not the comparatively small extra cost for travelling expenses, that counts in the student's decision as to his place of study; and that it is an injustice to a student to induce him to attend an inferior institution because it is near his home. It must be borne in mind that the education of the student is dependent both upon the quality of his teacher and the influence of his fellow students. The larger and better equipped University may be expected to attract on the average the more experienced and the more distinguished teachers. Also there is an intellectual stimulus in the contact of students pursuing varied studies. Further, it is of great advantage to the people of the Province to have their students educated together, because thereby the unification of the interests and the solidarity of the life of the Province are promoted. It is true that unless distributed into collegiate units there may be disadvantages in having large and unwieldly masses of students particularly of college grade, but the University of Alberta will not suffer thus for many years to come, and possibly by that time a system of Junior University Colleges of Arts in large urban centres of the Province may be provided for.

The lecture courses and the library facilities of the Extension Department of the University of Alberta are penetrating equally well to all the rural and smaller urban districts of the Province, to the south as well as to the north. The lecture courses are in greater demand in the older parts of the Province while the travelling libraries are much sought after by the settlers in the newer districts. Outside the cities of Edmonton and Calgary, the Province can be as well served with these facilities from one centre as from another, the success of the

work depending mainly on the size of the staff, the library and the equipment of the institution by which it is done.

IV.—Recommendations

1. In view of the foregoing discussion of the fundamental principles which underlie the determination of a sound University policy for the Province of Alberta, your Commissioners respectfully recommend that the petition of Calgary College for degree-conferring powers be not granted.

We see no reason for advising a departure from the historic policy of Western Canada, which was inaugurated by the Province of Manitoba, adopted by the North West Territories, and re-affirmed by the Province of Alberta, to establish one University and one only, to be supported and controlled by the Province for the purpose of giving instruction, granting degrees and controlling the requirements for admission to the professions. In pursuance of this policy, the Legislatures of the four western provinces have hitherto steadfastly refused to grant degree-conferring powers to institutions which might enter into competition with the Provincial Universities.

2. In consideration, however, of the substantial interest already manifested by the citizens of Calgary in the improvement of educational facilities within their city, and of the demand by the educational and industrial interests of the city for a more extended instruction in Technological, Social, Economic and allied subjects; also in consideration of the Province's need of an institution to train and equip teachers qualified to give special instruction in Technology and the Fine and Applied Arts; we recommend that an Institute of Technology and Art be established in the City of Calgary, to be supported and controlled jointly by the City and the Province.
3. We recommend that this Institute of Technology and Art be empowered to grant certificates and diplomas and to give instruction in such subjects as:
 - (a) Mathematics, the Sciences and their application to the trades and industries, etc.
(Including Mine Management, etc.)
 - (b) Applied Mechanics; Drafting, Machine Design and Construction; Wood and Metal Working; Tool and Pattern Making; Building Construction; Sanitation and Plumbing; Industrial Electricity; Steam and Gas Engine Work, etc.
 - (c) The Fine and Applied Arts.
 - (d) Household Science.
 - (e) Accounting, Business Methods and Commercial Subjects, Printing and Journalism, etc.
 - (f) English and Modern Languages; General and Industrial History, Economic, Political and Social Science, etc.

- (g) And such other subjects within the scope of the Institute, defined in this and the following sections, as may be determined from time to time.
4. While it is intended that the Institute shall not organize courses of instruction leading to Engineering, Medical or other professional degrees, nor the advanced courses required for the Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science, which are reserved to the University of Alberta, we recommend that the Senate of the University be requested to give to students coming to it from the Institute credit towards a degree for such classes taken in the Institute as may be equivalent to those in the same subjects conducted by the University; and further, that the Institute be admitted to affiliation, and granted representation on the Senate of the University.
 5. We recommend that the management of the Institute be vested in a Board of Directors appointed partly by the City and partly by the Province; that the academic affairs of the Institute be entrusted to a Faculty Council subject to the approval of the Board of Directors; that in the appointment of the members of the staff, other than the Principal, nomination by the Principal shall first be required.
 6. We recommend that the support of the Institute, exclusive of the income from fees, gifts and endowments, be borne equally by the City of Calgary and the Province of Alberta.

SUGGESTIONS

Your Commissioners also respectfully suggest:

1. That the Board of Directors consist of nine members,—the Principal of the Institute, four members representing the City of Calgary and four representing the Province; that of the four members representing the City of Calgary, three be appointed by the School Board and one elected by the Benefactors; that the four members representing the Province be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; that the term of office of the elected and appointed members be three years, and that not more than three of them retire annually; that any person who has given at least \$500 in money, buildings, land or equipment to the Institute shall be deemed a Benefactor and entitled to vote for the Director referred to above.
2. That the Faculty Council consist of the Principal and not more than ten other members of the staff, designated by the Board of Directors.
3. In order to provide the Institute with a revenue that will not be subject to annual fluctuations and yet expand to meet the growing needs, we would suggest that the City's share of the annual maintenance be provided in a manner similar to that adopted by the City of Cincinnati, and that the Provincial grant bear a definite ratio to that of the City.

4. That the sum of \$150,000 heretofore voted by the City to Calgary College and the gifts already promised by individual citizens, be devoted to the erection of a building for the Institute which shall be worthy of the City of Calgary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed:

ROB'T. A. FALCONER

WALTER T. MURRAY

A. STANLEY MacKENZIE.

December 29th, 1914.

4. That the sum of \$150,000 heretofore voted by the City of
to California College and the City should be paid for the
dividend thereon be devoted to the erection of a building
for the Institute which shall be worthy of the City of
California.

ALL
SIGNED:
ROBERT E. FALCONER
WALTER T. MURRAY
STANLEY MARKEN

Witness my hand and seal this 19th day of

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